During the last three years *i.e.* 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, the Ministry has approved a grant of Rs. 3534.4 lakhs for assisting 99 food processing units and Rs. 9.05 lakhs for one cold storage in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

As regards the registered and unregistered units, according to Ministry of Small Scale Industries, as per 3rd Census (2001-02) on Small Scale Industry, the information in respect of Uttar Pradesh is as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Category	No. of working units	Gross Output
Registered	29,486	2679.05
Unregistered	3,46,923	2462.19

Power situation in the country

*394. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:
SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power requirements of the country per day at present, State-wise;

(b) the production capacity per day at present along with the details of the shortfall, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the gap between the requirement and the production of power; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to fill this gap as people are put to severe hardships due to power shut down particularly during summer months?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The power requirement in the country varies in each State on a day to day and hour to hour basis. The power requirement of the country during March, 2007 was 61564 Million Units (MU) which works out to 1986 MU per day. The power requirement of a State is met by generation from its own sources, its share in Center Sector Stations and power procured from other States. The availability of power in the country during March, 2007

was 55184 MU which works out to 1780 MU per day. The State-wise average daily requirement, availability and shorfall of power during March, 2007 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The main reasons for gap between requirement and availability of power are as under:

(i) Demand for power in the States outstripping the growth in their generation and capacity addition.

(ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector.

(iii) Inadequate availability of gas.

(iv) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses (AT&C) including theft of electricity.

(v) Poor financial position of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system.

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the respective State Governments who make arrangements for supply of power to various categories of consumers/areas in the State. The following steps have been taken/are being taken to improve overall availability of power in the country:

(i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(ii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(iii) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.

(iv) "Partnership in Excellence" Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a pre-cursor to renovation and modernization.

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(v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation under "Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP) "

(vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

(vii) Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.

(viii) Strengthening/Augmentation of sub-transmission system in State under Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses.

(ix) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(x) Optimum utilization of available power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.

(xi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

(xii) Rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and supply of coal by an inter-Ministerial Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority and Coal India Limited on weekly/fortnightly basis to review and resolve the constraints.

Statement

Power supply position

State/ System/ Region	March, 2007 Energy Requirement MU per day	Availability (MU per day)	Shortage (MU per day)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00
Delhi	49.58	49.39	0.19	0.39
Haryana	60.35	54.42	5.94	9.83

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	14.45	14.39	0.06	0.15
Jammu and Kashmir	32.65	21.65	11.00	33.70
Punjab	77.35	75.13	2.23	2.88
Rajasthan	86.08	85.45	0.61	0.71
Uttar Pradesh	140.74	128.74	12.00	8.53
Uttaranchal	15.13	15.42	0.71	4.40
Northern Region	**480.35**	**447.61**	**32.74**	**6.82**
Chhattisgarh	43.90	40.65	3.25	7.42
Gujarat	186.48	160.06	26.42	14.17
Madhya Pradesh	111.26	93.45	17.81	16.00
Maharashtra	357.42	266.42	91.00	25.46
Daman & Diu	4.58	4.13	0.45	9.83
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.68	8.68	0.00	0.00
Goa	8.00	7.94	0.06	0.81
Western Region	**720.32**	**581.32**	**139.00**	**19.30**
Andhra Pradesh	196.68	181.65	15.03	7.64
Karnataka	132.35	127.29	5.06	3.83
Kerala	46.71	45.32	1.39	2.97
Tamil Nadu	186.68	182.19	4.48	2.40
Pondicherry	5.03	5.03	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
Southern Region	**567.45**	**541.48**	**25.97**	**4.58**
Bihar	25.10	23.26	1.84	7.33
DVC	33.94	33.39	0.55	1.62
Jharkhand	12.77	11.94	0.84	6.57
Orissa	50.55	49.84	0.71	1.40
West Bengal	74.42	73.00	1.42	1.91
Sikkim	0.71	0.68	0.03	4.55
Andaman-Nicobar	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00
Eastern Region	**197.48**	**192.10**	**5.39**	**2.73**
Arunachal Pradesh	1.23	0.84	0.39	31.58
Assam	11.52	10.61	0.90	7.84
Manipur	0.87	0.81	0.06	7.41
Meghalaya	3.39	2.35	1.03	30.48

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	0.74	0.65	0.10	13.04
Nagaland	0.81	0.74	0.06	8.00
Tripura	1.77	1.61	0.16	9.09
North-Eastern Region	**20.32**	**17.61**	**2.71**	**13.33**
ALL INDIA:	1,985.94	1,780.13	205.81	10.36

*In 2004, figure of Sikkim was included in West-Bengal.

Programmes for welfare of SCs/STs

*395. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by the Ministry in creating awareness about constitutional rights and various pro-poor programmes of Government;

(b) the items of the National Common Minimum Programme which directly concern the welfare of SCs/STs; and

(c) how many from the above have already been fulfilled as on date?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The strategy of the Ministry is to secure social justice and allocation of resources to support programmes for social, economic and educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Disabled Elderly and victims of Substance Abuse. The Ministry plays a pivotal role in generating awareness on the constitutional rights and various welfare schemes/programmes being implemented for the benefit of its target groups through electronic, print and outdoor media sources. Besides, awareness is also generated through commemoration of days, National/Regional Conferences and National Awards.

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) provides for full equality of opportunity particularly in education and employment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though the primary responsibility for promotion of interests of SCs/STs rests with all the Central Ministries in the areas of their operation, this Ministry as also the Ministry of Tribal